# Office of the Indiana Secretary of State Connie Lawson



**Indiana Securities Division** 

# **Connie Lawson**

**Indiana Secretary of State** 

# **Alex Glass**

**Indiana Securities Commissioner** 

#### The Indiana Securities Division

Mission: Protect Investors and Maintain a Competitive Marketplace

#### The Indiana Securities Division regulates:

- Registered Investment Advisers & Investment Adviser Representatives
- Broker-Dealers
- Broker-Dealers and Broker-Dealer Agents
- Mortgage brokers
- Collection agencies
- Franchisors
- Continuing Care Retirement Contracts
- Security Products

# Indiana Registered Investment Adviser Examinations

Teaune Trice Examiner

# What to Expect

#### **GOAL**:

- To protect investors and legitimate businesses in Indiana.
- Two Types of Examinations:
  - Routine
  - For Cause
- Examinations generally will be conducted where the books and records are located

# What to Expect

- Routine exams are typically a four-part process
  - Pre-Exam
  - On-Site
  - Post-Exam
  - Resolution
- Usually one perhaps two examiners

# What to Expect/Pre-Exam

- Notification of upcoming exam typically done by e-mail at least two weeks in advance with a list of documents to have available
- A request to delay an examination date is granted only on an exception basis and must be in writing
- Some exams may be unannounced

# What to Expect/On-Site

- During the on-site portion of exam the Division typically requests that the firm's Point of Contact be available the entire day
- Initial interview conducted by examiner
  - Tour of the office
  - Interview: questions about your business and business practices

# What to Expect/On-Site

- Be prepared with requested documents readily available (See 710 IAC 4-9-7)
- Have key personnel available to answer questions
- Exit interview (optional)
  - The examiner explains what comes next. May be done onsite or may come after the actual visit, but not required.

#### **Books and Records**

- 710 IAC 4-9-7, the Indiana Administrative Code, gives the books and records required by the State of Indiana for Registered Investment Advisers
- Failure to keep accurate books and records can be an indication of unethical business practices

# What to Expect/Post-Exam

- Once examiner has left the office, the exam is not over
  - Frequently the examiner requests additional documents or information from the RIA or the custodian
- May take several weeks depending on responses from RIA and/or custodian
- Once post-exam work is complete, an exam report is prepared

# What to Expect/Resolution

- No further action required
- Deficiency/cautionary letter may be sent
  - Registrant must respond to the deficiency/cautionary letter in writing, by the deadline provided
  - Once all deficiencies have been satisfactorily addressed, exam is closed
- Certain issues may be referred to enforcement for action or investigation

# Common Exam Deficiencies\*

- Incomplete, inadequate, or no contract with clients
- Incomplete or no written supervisory/compliance procedures if more than one employee
- Non-compliance with supervisory procedures
- Failure to offer/document offer to send disclosure documents annually

<sup>\*</sup>Any could result in enforcement action

# **Common Exam Deficiencies\***

- Inaccurate or incomplete Forms ADV Part 1 or 2
  - Failure to update for material changes and/or annually
- Fee Inconsistencies between Part 2 and client agreement
- Fees charged are greater than the amount in contract

#### **Best Practices**

- Prepare separate fee statements for clients showing valuations, calculations and amount
- Review and update all contracts, as needed
- Prepare and maintain client profiles, including suitability
- Prepare and maintain all required records including financial records
- Keep accurate financial records

# **Best Practices**

- Back-up electronic data and protect records
- Prepare and keep a business continuity plan updated (see North American Securities Administrators Association handout)
- Complete a compliance review at least annually
- Prepare and distribute a privacy policy initially and annually

# **Best Practices**

- Review and revise all advertisements, including website and performance advertising, for accuracy
- Implement appropriate custody safeguards, if applicable
- Review solicitor agreements, disclosure and delivery procedures

# **ADV Part 1 and 2**

Ashlie Gerrish
Senior Examiner

# **General Information**

- Check the box/fill in the blank format
- Used for registration
- Available to the public on broker check

#### **Components**

- Part 1A Basic Form
- Part 1B State Registration
- Schedule A Direct Owners and Executive Officers
- Schedule B Indirect Owners
- Schedule C Used to Amend Schedule A and B
- Schedule D Additional Firm Information

# **General Information**

- Narrative format
- Client disclosure
  - Scope of services
  - Fees
  - Conflicts
- Provided to all prospective clients and offered to all existing clients within 120 days of the firm's yearend

# **Components**

- Part 2A Firm Disclosure
- Part 2B IAR Disclosure
- Appendix 1 Wrap Brochure

# **Common Deficiencies**

- Item 5A and 5B
- Item 5F
  - "Continuous and regular supervisory or management services to securities portfolios"
- Item 6A
  - Other Business Activities

# **Common Deficiencies**

- ADV Part II rather than ADV Part 2
- "Registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission"
- Inconsistencies between the Part 1 and Part 2

Topic	ADV Part 1 Item	ADV Part 2 Item
Services Provided	Item 5G	Item 4
Types of Clients	Item 5D	Item 7
Assets Under Management	Item 5F	Item 4
Wrap Program	Item 5I	Item 4D (If the firm offers a wrap program, Appendix 1 is also required)

# **Annual Requirements**

# <u>Updates</u>

- Both Part 1 <u>AND</u> Part 2 must be updated annually (within 90 days of your fiscal year end)
- If "material" information on the Part 1 or any section of the Part 2 becomes inaccurate or misleading, an other-than-annual amendment must be filed
  - 710 IAC 4-9-16 (c)
- Annual Securities Division Questionnaire required to be completed annually by March 31<sup>st</sup>

Ashlie Gerrish
Senior Examiner

# **Definition**

You or a related person holds, directly or indirectly, client funds or securities or have any authority to obtain possession of them in connection with advisory services you provide to clients.

# **Examples**

- You direct deduct fees from a client's account
- You accept third party checks or securities from a client
- You accept client fees of \$500 or more six months or more in advance
- You manage a private fund (i.e. hedge fund)

PRACTICE	REQUIREMENT
Accept 3 <sup>rd</sup> party checks or Securities	Maintain blotter showing date received & date forwarded
Accept fee payment of >\$500 more than 6 months in advance.	Submit audited balance sheet of firm annually OR Have independent public accountant conduct a surprise audit
Only manage a private fund	Submit audited balance sheet of the fund OR Have independent public accountant conduct a surprise audit
Manage a private fund and has clients outside of them fund	Submit audited balance sheets of the firm <u>AND</u> fund OR Have independent public accountant conduct a surprise audit

# **Additional Issues**

- Credit Card Payments
  - How is account information stored
- Acting as Trustee
- Acting as Executor
- Access to Client Accounts
  - Is client log in information being used to access client accounts

#### **Client Account Access**

- Can be considered custody
  - Ability to withdraw funds
  - Ability to change address
  - Ability to change beneficiary
- More than just a custody issue
  - User Agreement Violation
  - Online Fraud Policy Violation

# Ethics, Fiduciary Duty & Senior Safe: Relating to Diminished Capacity

Jennifer Sisson
Examiner

# **Fiduciary Duty**

# **Definition**

A legal obligation of one party to act in the best interest of another

The Fundamental Nature of the Relationship

An adviser's relationship with its clients is fundamentally one of "trust and confidence."

# **Duty of Care**

- Exercise due care (reasonableness/prudence)
- Use reasonable care to avoid misleading clients
- Have a reasonable basis for investment advice
- Seek best execution of client trades

# **Duty of Loyalty**

- Act in the best interest of clients
- Put the client's interest first
- Put the client's interest ahead of adviser's
- Avoid (or mitigate) conflicts of interest
- Avoid using client's assets to benefit adviser
- Avoid self-dealing

# **Duty to Act in Obedience**

- Adhere to governing documents
- Trust instrument
- Investment mandate
- Follow client instructions and guidelines
- Impermissible investments
- Directed brokerage
- Account handling instructions

# **Duty to Act in Good Faith**

- Act honestly with candor and utmost good faith
- Treat clients fairly
- In general
- Avoid favoritism of one client/group over another

# **Duty of Disclosure**

- Full and fair disclosure of all material facts
  - "material" = a reasonable investor ought to know in order to make an informed decision
- Avoid misleading clients
  - avoid partial truths, exaggerations, unwarranted claims, misleading impressions

# What is Financial Exploitation?

- Senior financial exploitation and fraud is the illegal or improper use of a senior's resources for another's profit or advantage
  - Exploitation usually involves someone the senior knows, such as a family member or caregiver
  - Fraud is usually perpetrated by a stranger, such as a telemarketer or investment promoter

# <u>Issues Facing Financial Professionals</u>

- Appropriateness of investment products
- Effective communication with older clients who may have physical or sensory challenges
- Diminished capacity to make decisions and execute transactions
- The potential for fraud and abuse by trusted family members, friends, or strangers

# You Can Play a Key Role in Stopping Financial Exploitation

- Regular contact puts you in a unique position to detect behavior changes and to assist in protecting customers before assets have been disbursed
- Proactive measures help to promote goodwill within the communities where you have footprints
- Reporting is consistent with your role in protecting assets, preventing losses, and safeguarding customer information

#### **Best Practices When Dealing With Seniors**

# **Ongoing**

- May encourage investors who are in good health to discuss financial affairs with trusted family members or attorney to ensure financials are handled properly in case of future health issues
- Document conversations with investors
- Send follow-up letters to the investors after the conversation to reiterate what was discussed

#### **Best Practices When Dealing With Seniors**

# As A Firm

- Discuss "senior issues" with staff
- Develop "issues, symptoms, alternatives" list
- Establish policies for escalating Issues in cases of diminished capacity
- Review products for appropriateness for senior investors
- Take time to discuss and develop age-based restrictions on certain products.
- Include risks related to senior investors in your annual risk assessment

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